

INTISARI

Populasi sebanyak 268,42 juta jiwa (pada 2019) dirasa cukup memiliki keunggulan guna menunjang PDB Indonesia. Jika melihat dari banyaknya populasi dapat diasumsikan konsumsinya pun terbilang tinggi. Salah satu konsumsi yang cukup dominan ialah konsumsi listrik. Karena energi listrik menunjang kehidupan sehari-hari. Bertambahnya rasio elektrifikasi dan ketersediaan listrik penting agar konsumsi listrik dalam negeri meningkat lalu hal ini akan membuat perekonomian semakin maju. Dan lagi, listrik merupakan bagian dari infrastruktur nasional yang memang diperankan untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, dengan kata lain merangsang memunculnya industri. Industri muncul, lapangan kerja tercipta. Adanya lapangan kerja bisa meningkatkan daya saing secara ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya. Industrialisasi merupakan salah satu proses kunci dalam perubahan struktur perekonomian dimana muncul pengembangan teknologi, inovasi, spesialisasi produksi, serta perdagangan antar daerah yang menunjang peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat dan membuat perubahan struktur ekonomi

Penelitian ini bertujuan guna ; (1) menganalisis pengaruh konsumsi listrik terhadap PDB Indonesia 1990-2019, (2) menganalisis pengaruh populasi terhadap PDB Indonesia 1990-2019, (3) menganalisis pengaruh jumlah industri sedang dan besar terhadap PDB Indonesia 1990-2019. Data akan dianalisis menggunakan model *distributed lag* dengan transformasi data dalam bentuk logaritma natural (LN). Data yang digunakan bersifat sekunder dan bersumber dari BPS, IEA serta WDI.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel konsumsi listrik, dan populasi mempunyai pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan terhadap PDB Indonesia. Sementara industrialisasi tidak memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap PDB Indonesia.

Kata kunci : Populasi, Konsumsi listrik, Industri, PDB , *Distributed Lag*

ABSTRACT

The population of 268.42 million people (in 2019) is deemed sufficient to have advantages to support Indonesia's GDP. If you look at the large population, it can be assumed that the consumption is fairly high. One of the dominant consumption is electricity consumption. Because electrical energy supports everyday life. The increase in the electrification ratio and the availability of electricity is important so that domestic electricity consumption will increase and this will make the economy more advanced. And again, electricity is part of the national infrastructure which is played to stimulate economic growth, in other words, stimulate the emergence of the industry. Industries rise, jobs are created. The existence of employment opportunities can increase competitiveness economically, socially, and culturally. Industrialization is one of the key processes in changing the structure of the economy in which technology development, innovation, production specialization, and inter-regional trade have emerged which support the increase in people's income and make changes in the economic structure.

This research aims to use; (1) analyzing the effect of electricity consumption on Indonesia's GDP from 1990 to 2019, (2) analyzing the effect of population on Indonesia's GDP from 1990 to 2019, (3) analyzing the effect of medium and large industry numbers on Indonesia's GDP from 1990 to 2019. The data will be analyzed using a distributed lag model with data transformation in the form of natural logarithms (LN). The data used is secondary and sourced from BPS, IEA, and WDI.

The results of this study indicate that the variables of electricity consumption and population have a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's GDP. Meanwhile, industrialization does not have a significant impact on Indonesia's GDP.

Keywords: Population, Electricity Consumption, Industry, GDP, Distributed Lag